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NYPM File:

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Date: 17 May 1994

TO: WELLINGTON
WGTM UNSC

No. 2619

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE

LD: SFAT (MEA, LGL, UNC, ISAC, DSP3)

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*P/S MFA - COMS, OLEAD, OSS
leaked to UNSC, MEA, LGL, UNC, ISAC, DSP3*

Subject: SECURITY COUNCIL : RWANDA

Attached is text of Resolution 918 which was adopted in the early hours of Tuesday, 17 May.

2 LGL will note that arms embargo comes into immediate effect.

3 As you will see the US has essentially gutted the resolution. The Secretary General can only deploy the remaining UNMOS in Nairobi (about 50 men - and what use are unarmed UNMOS anyway?) and the balance of the Ghanaians (about 100 - who have returned to Accra). In reality the expansion is a fiction. There is nothing to contribute at all to the fundamental concern about civilians at risk in the interior of the country. Any further deployments are hostage to a reporting procedure and further decisions.

4 The New Zealand EOV (which is also attached) contains a strong denunciation of what has happened.

5 As you know we seriously considered abstaining but, after a discussion with the Minister and in light of the fact that the NAM decided to vote in favour (on the basis that 10 percent of a cake is better than none) and we would have been in the odious company of the Rwandan apologist for the "interim government" who turned up to speak, in the end we cast our vote in support.

6 African delegations (both in Council and out) who were present in the Chamber were strongly supportive of our statement. Also Canada and Australia were particularly pleased.

*Ms Melosmick
Mr Wood 0/15*

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/1994/571
16 May 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SR 918 (1994)
Part A+C adopted 15-0-0
Part B adopted 14-1-0 (Rwanda voted No)

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994 which extended the mandate of UNAMIR until 29 July 1994, and its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994 by which it adjusted the mandate of UNAMIR,

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Council on 7 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/16) and 30 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 May 1994 (S/1994/565),

Reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Strongly condemning the ongoing violence in Rwanda and particularly condemning the very numerous killings of civilians which have taken place in Rwanda and the impunity with which armed individuals have been able to operate and continue operating therein,

Stressing the importance of the Arusha Peace Agreement to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda and the necessity for all parties to recommit themselves to its full implementation,

Commending the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its organs, as well as the efforts of the Tanzanian Facilitator, in providing diplomatic, political, humanitarian support for the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council,

Deeply concerned that the situation in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of many thousands of innocent civilians, including women and children, the

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internal displacement of a significant percentage of the Rwandan population, and the massive exodus of refugees to neighbouring countries, constitutes a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions,

Expressing once again its alarm at continuing reports of systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, as well as other violations of the rights to life and property,

Recalling in this context that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group in whole or in part constitutes a crime punishable under international law,

Strongly urging all parties to cease forthwith any incitement, especially through the mass media, to violence or ethnic hatred,

Recalling also its request to the Secretary-General to collect information on the responsibility for the tragic incident that resulted in the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi;

Recalling also that it had requested the Secretary-General to make proposals for the investigation of reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict,

Underlining the urgent need for coordinated international action to alleviate the suffering of the Rwandan people and to help restore peace in Rwanda, and in this connection welcoming cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU as well as with countries of the region, especially the facilitator of the Arusha peace process,

Desiring in this context to expand the mandate of UNAMIR for humanitarian purposes, and stressing the importance it attaches to the support and cooperation of the parties for the successful implementation of all aspects of that mandate,

Reaffirming its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda,

Recognizing that the people of Rwanda bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their country,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

A.

1. Demands that all parties to the conflict immediately cease hostilities, agree to a cease-fire, and bring an end to the mindless violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda;

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2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 May 1994 (S/1994/565);
3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate under resolution 912 (1994) to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:
 - (a) To contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;
 - (b) To provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;
4. Recognizes that UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief;
5. Authorizes in this context an expansion of the UNAMIR force level up to 5,500 troops;
6. Requests the Secretary-General, as recommended in his report, and as a first phase, immediately to redeploy to Rwanda the UNAMIR military observers currently in Nairobi and to bring up to full strength the elements of the mechanized infantry battalion currently in Rwanda;
7. Further requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the next phase of UNAMIR's ^{deployment} mission including, inter alia, on the cooperation of the parties, progress towards a cease-fire, availability of resources and the proposed duration of the mandate for further review ~~by the Council and decision~~ *as required, by the Council; action,*
8. Encourages the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of OAU, to obtain from Member States the necessary personnel to enable deployment of the expanded UNAMIR to proceed urgently;
9. Invites Member States to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request for the resources required, including logistical support capability for rapid deployment of the UNAMIR expanded force level and its support in the field;
10. Strongly urges all parties in Rwanda to cooperate fully with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring its freedom of movement and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance, and further calls upon them to treat Kigali airport as a neutral zone under the control of UNAMIR;
11. Demands that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect the persons and premises of the United Nations and other organizations serving in Rwanda, and

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refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work;

12. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, and urges others to provide such assistance;

B.

Determining that the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

13. Decides that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Rwanda by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts;

14. Decides also to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above;

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

15. Calls upon all States, including States not Members of the United Nations, and international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of the adoption of this resolution;

16. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 13 and 15 above do not apply to activities related to UNAMIR and UNOMUR;

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17. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

C.

18. Requests the Secretary-General to present a report as soon as possible on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict;

19. Invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in coordination with the Organization of African Unity and countries in the region, to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

20. Decides to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review and requests the Secretary-General to report further, including on the humanitarian situation, within five weeks of the adoption of this resolution and again in good time before the expiration of the current mandate of UNAMIR;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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EXPLANATION OF VOTE ON RWANDA

**DELIVERED BY
MR COLIN KEATING
NEW ZEALAND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE**

17 MAY 1994

AS DELIVERED

Explanation of Vote on Rwanda

The first speaker in our debate should not have spoken. I say this for two reasons.

First, because he does not represent a State. He has no legitimacy and is merely the mouth piece of a faction. He should not have been seated in a privileged position at this table.

Secondly, he has given us a shameful distortion of the truth.

Mr President, My delegation has voted in favour of Resolution 918. But I cannot conceal my delegation's disappointment that this resolution only approves a very modest first phase of the expanded United Nations presence which we believe is essential in Rwanda.

To be true there are some very important and positive elements in this resolution.

It contains a commitment to go back to Rwanda with a new mandate to protect civilians at risk and provide security for humanitarian relief operations.

It also signals quite clearly that the UN presence should be sufficiently robust and that force will be used if necessary against those who threaten protected sites and populations.

It imposes a mandatory arms embargo on Rwanda and it requests a report as soon as possible on the investigation of war crimes and genocide committed in Rwanda over the past 4 weeks.

But this resolution stops short of what is really necessary. My delegation proposed a draft resolution 10 days ago which envisaged all of the elements in this text but which contained, in addition, one further key element - the commitment of the Council to an operation that would make a start at the task of protecting civilians at risk at various locations in the interior of Rwanda.

Mr President, No-one can seriously expect the United Nations to provide support for every civilian at risk in Rwanda. Even if the force were fully deployed as we would like it will take time and it will be difficult to cover all of the country. We all know that any operation can only do what is possible within available resources.

But, in our view, there is no need for the Council to condition its agreement by a requirement for further reports and further review.

New Zealand would be the first to agree that there needs to be a detailed hands on process of interaction between the Council and the Secretariat to update and fine tune the operational concept as the planning is finalised in the period prior to deployment. Indeed we would like to see institutional arrangements within the Council for a more hands on approach to all of the complex operations supervised by the Council.

But there was no need in this case to condition the deployment as has been done in operative paragraph 6.

We urge that the Secretary General's report under operative paragraph 6 be submitted as quickly as possible.

We urge that the second phase deployment of the expanded UNAMIR also be undertaken as quickly as possible.

The burden now falls on the Council to make this work and we will be looking to all members of the Council to live up to the expectations that have been created.